

Structure and Development of the Greenland-Scotland Ridge: New Methods and Concepts // 2013 // Springer Science & Business Media, 2013 // 685 pages // Martin H. P. Bott, Svend Saxov, Manik Talwani, Jörn Thiede // 9781461334859

Structure and Development of the Greenland-Scotland Ridge. p. 351. CrossRef. Google Scholar. Soper, N. J. 1986. The Newer Granite problem: a geotectonic view. Geological Magazine, Vol. 123, Issue. 3, p. 227. CrossRef. Google Scholar. Soper, N. J. Webb, B. C. and Woodcock, N. H. 1987. Late Caledonian (Acadian) transpression in north-west England: timing, geometry and geotectonic significance. Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society, Vol. 46, Issue. 3, p. 175. CrossRef. new methods and concepts. "Proceedings of a NATO Advanced Research Institute on Structure and Development of the Greenland-Scotland Ridge: New Methods and Concepts, held May 11-15, 1981, at Padua University Student Center, in Bressanone, Italy"--P. T.p. verso. Series. NATO conference series., v. 8. It resides on an active rift zone of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge from which extensive tholeiitic plateau basalts and a number of large rhyolitic domes have been extruded.[1]. The Iceland Plateau is bounded on the south by the Reykjanes Ridge, on the west by the Greenland-Iceland Ridge, on the north by the Kolbeinsey Ridge and on the east by the Iceland-Faeroe Ridge.[2] It consists of a large igneous province that has been volcanically active since at least the Miocene epoch.[1][2] The plateau is an. example of ridge-hotspot interaction.[1]. Structure and Development of the Greenland-Scotland Ridge: New Methods and Concepts. Springer Science+Business Media. p. 464. ISBN 978-1-4613-3487-3.